CLAIMS:

1. A device (114b, 114d) for receiving video data, the video data comprising a base layer data (B) and at least one enhancement layer data (E), the device (114b, 114d) being arranged to delay the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E), the device (114b, 114d) also being arranged to decode the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E) into a full-quality video signal, the device (114b, 114d) further being arranged to decode only the base layer data (B) into a basic-quality video signal, characterized in that the device (114b, 114d) is arranged to gradually blend the full-quality video signal with the basic-quality video signal when a first transmission fluctuation occurs, the first transmission fluctuation being defined as receiving the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E) in a first instant, and receiving only the base layer data (B) in a subsequent instant.

2. A device (114b, 114d) according to claim 1, wherein a second transmission fluctuation occurs when receiving only the base layer data (B) in a first instant, and receiving the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E) in a subsequent instant, the device (114b, 114d) being arranged to gradually blend the basic-quality video signal with the full-quality video signal when the second transmission fluctuation occurs.

3. A device (114b, 114d) according to claim 1, the device (114b, 114d) comprising a first delay element (308) and a second delay element (310), wherein the first delay element (308) is arranged to delay the base layer data (B), and wherein the second delay element (310) is arranged to delay the enhancement layer data (E).

4. A device (114b, 114d) as claimed in claim 1, the device comprising a first multiplier unit (300), a second multiplier unit (302) and an add unit (306), wherein the first multiplier unit (300) is arranged to apply a blending factor (β) to the basic-quality video signal, wherein the second multiplier unit (302) is arranged to apply a complementary blending factor ($1-\beta$) to the full-quality video signal, the add unit (306) being arranged to

combine the resulting basic-quality output signal with the resulting full-quality output signal into a single output signal.

5. A device (114b, 114d) according to claim 4, the device further being arranged to adapt the blending factor (β) as time proceeds, wherein the device is triggered to increase the blending factor (β) when the enhancement layer data (E) is no longer received, and wherein the device is triggered to decrease the blending factor (β) when the enhancement layer data (E) is received again.

6. A device (114b, 114d) according to claim 1, wherein the basic-quality video signal represents a sequence of images with a relatively low resolution, and wherein the full-quality video signal represents a sequence of images with a relatively high resolution.

7. A device (114b, 114d) according to claim 1, the device (114b, 114d) further comprising a spatial-sharpness improvement unit (402), the spatial-sharpness improvement unit (402) being arranged to up-scale the basic-quality video signal, the spatial-sharpness improvement unit (402) further being arranged to improve the spatial sharpness of the images represented by the basic-quality video signal.

8. An in-home wireless connected system comprising a device (114b, 114d) according to claim 1.

9. A method for receiving video data, the video data comprising a base layer data (B) and at least one enhancement layer data (E), wherein the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E) are delayed, wherein the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E) are decoded into a full-quality video signal, and wherein the base layer data (B) is decoded into a basic-quality video signal, characterized in that the method gradually blends the full-quality video signal with the basic-quality video signal when a first transmission fluctuation occurs, the first transmission fluctuation being defined as receiving the base layer data (B) and the enhancement layer data (E) in a first instant, and receiving only the base layer data (B) in a subsequent instant.